NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

From the Louisville Journa RENTUCKY.

[This fine poem was evidently written before the

There she stands!
In the midst of the embattled stars,
And confronts the rage of Mars,
Olive-crowned, with clive branches

There among the stars she stands! There between the vans of battle-there she

stands!

Central splentflor of the civic constellation!

Down the hurls the broken falchion and extended in the falchion and extended in the falchion and extended in the falchion of the falc

Peace imploring—there she stands: O beware, ye who would trample Down her beautiful example; Thrice beware,
Ye who would tear
The inviolable clive from her consecrated

He shall die a shriftless traitor
Who shall ruthlessly pluck down
From her hands the olive branch, or from her
brows the olive crown;
By the same sword he shall perish which it
draws to immolate her.

Every scorpion shall expire By the same fierce fangs of fire Which he duris to desolate her! Carnage shall not desecrate her, Treason shall not violate her. Tempt her nor intimidate her, rough she falls right where she stands!

Orbed in order, crowned with olives—there invoking peace she stands!
There, despite the mad confusion,
Wreck and foar of revolution,
Anarchy and dissolution,
in the guest and the glory of the good old Constitution,
Sphered forever there she stands!
R is there Kestucky stands!

he Constitutional Power of the President to Make Arrests and to Suspend the Welt of Habeas Corpus, Examined.

The conflict opinion which is express throughout the country, by various editors and judges of unquestioned logalty, upon the constitutional power of the President to make ar rests and to suspend the writ of habens corpus as to demand further discussion. I there fore briefly review the learned opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, in order to show that the Passkient, in arresting persons in criminal complicity with the insurgents, and ension of this writ, has only exerseised the constinctional power vested alike in ail his predections in office, and does not up-quire any apologist to defend him, as an inno-vation on the Constitution.

Judge Bases grasps the entire system of our free Government, and admirably contrasts it th the Governments of Hurope.

in European nations, the sovereignty resides not in the people, but in the Government Their Governments exercise and possess abso lute power; whereas, according to the Ameri can theory, the sovereignty resides in the peo ple, and their Covernment porcesses only lim-Ited and delegated powers, not absolute.

He adverts to the historic fact, that the enmity of the American people of the Revolution was not against the legislative or judicial powers of the Eaglish Government, but against the

The reason was that the crown represented a the exercise of this ab er, making the people but the subjects or sinves of the individual man.

The American people, therefore, in making a Government without a throne, were scrupulously careful to reserve the sovereignty to themselves; and hence their Government can exereise no other powers than those the people have conferred upon 8. He ably shows that the people were equally precise in distributing the granted powers to three co-ordinate departents, each independent of the other; and the President, though in no sense a sovereign, is independent in his sphere, and not subordinate to the other departments of the Government.

He presents the philosophic idea, that our fathers never attempted to provide a common judge or arbiter in cases of conflict between the executive, judicial, and legislative powers of our system, and therefore deduces that the President cannot rightfully be called in question is the exercise of his power by the legis-fitive or judicial departments. Hence, in using his constitutional powers, he is in no way affected by their decisions to the contrary; each being limited in their spheres and co-ordinate and independent.

and independent.

That proposition being established, he proceeds to ascertain precisely what powers the President may constitutionally exercise. He process canclusively that the President is only civil magistrate although by the Go he is made the "Commander in Chief of the a) my and navy and of the militia of the reveral States when called into the active service of the Upited State," and in directing the milita-

ry power of the country, he does so as a civil snapistrate and not as a matery chief.
This is the first time in our history that we have encounter d the horrors of civil war: see first time that we have foit that we were in con

anct with the physical force of the nation.

In our previous history, this force has been directed against foreign rather than domestic directed against foreign rainer than domestic foes; and the n well specials of the exercise by the Presidents of extraordinary military power, has never been with seed before by the Amer-ican people! Hence, they had not realized its nature or extent, which, nevertheless, is a constitutional power and would have been exer-cised by every faithful ablef magistrate who has administered the Government under a sim-

ilar emergency.

In making plain the important truth, that although we have hundreds of thousands of men moving a vast armies in the field, they move in strict subordination to the civil magnetic subordination to the civil magnetic subordination to the civil magnetic subordination of the control of the co

istracy; the Attorney General has one an in-valuable service to our constitutional liberty. Valuable service to our constitutional liberty.
So long now, as our legislatures and courts
refrain from ember; the ing the President in the
exercise of his power and so long as the vast
sullitary power remains subject to his control,

just so long, and no longer, are our liberties

If the time shall ever come, when weak o If the time shall ever come, when weak or over-zealous editors and corrupt politicians shall persuade judges or legislators to transcend their constitutional powers, by attempting to circumscribe or restrain the President's legitimate action, or whenever a military chieftain shall acquire such an influence over the armies under his control, as to disregard the

tain shall acquire such an influence over the armies under his control, as to disregard the orders of the President, and set the military above the civil power, then are our liberties on this continent hopelessly gone!

Judge Bates next notices the duties imposed on the President by the Constitution, which require him to "preserve, protect and defend" at the same, and to execute the laws over the nation. He argues, that in case of rebellion or lavasion, when the judicial power is weakened or overborne, so that the civil authorities caunot be exercised by the ordinary agencies of Governments, it becomes the duty of the President or "take care" that the laws shall be executed, and for this purpose, (as in the present case) it is necessary to use armies.

In such an extraordinary exigency, the President is made the sole judge of the manner in which it is most prudent to employ the powers entrasted to him. He must decide whether the rebellion or invasion exists to the extent of displacing the civil power; but in executing the laws by the army, he does not subordinate the civil, or elevate the military power. He holds the military ever subject and subordinate to the civil authority. He is not made a military dictator, a warrior, or a usurper in his constitutional exercise as "Commander-in-Chief," but is required to stay at the Capital, in the Presidential mansion, and to hold in his hands the civil authority as supreme over armies.

The Constitution does not call on the gown-

as they did when the Capitol was on the Box ed judges. They may sit unconscious of the fact that war exists if they please, until the armed force comes within their presence? Just as they did when the Capitol was on fire a few years ago. When the news reached the Supreme Court, Judge Taney inquired where it existed, and being informed it was in the library comparised they would proceed with the case. ry, remarked they would proceed with the case until it reached the Supreme Court room.

So, I presume, he will continue in the present struggle, unless the fires of the rebellion should catch and consume his own chambers!

catch and consume his own chambers!
Under this branch of the argument the Attorney General shows that the Constitution does no! invest the judici-al department of the Government with the functions of determining whether rebellion or invasion exists, that being a political question; its object being to destroy the political Government of the nation and establish one upon its ruins. being a political question; its object being to de-stroff the political Government of the nation and establish one upon its ruins.

He frees himself with extraordinary ease from the mere technicalities of his profession, and rises at once to the true dignity and com-prehensiveness of the statesman.

be now in the treason.

He has and exercises no judicial powers; and the judiciary has no political powers and claims none; therefore, no court or judge can ake cognizance of the political acts of the Presi-

If, then, in time of the rebellion, the Presi-If, then, in time of the robellion, the President, in the exercise of his powers, (whenever the public safety may require it, or which he alone is judge, under the Constitution.) shall arrest any traitor or any one found giving aid and comfort to the enemy, Judge Bates proves to demonstration, that no judge or court can undertake to reverse this action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief.

He recurs to the common law for the true

the Commander-in-Chief.

He recurs to the common law for the true exposition of the writ of habers corpus. He shows that it is a high prerogative writ; and by our Constitution, the country is at all times entitled to know why the liberties of any of its itizens are restrained; "unless when in case of bellion or invasion, the public eafety may require

he suspension of the privilege."

He felicitously reconciles the conflict of opi ion and shews that the power to suspend the authority of the judiciary to issue the writ is vested alone in the legislative department. But the power to suspend the privilegs of the party arrested during the time of invasion or rebel lion, is vested alone in the Executive Department, which is charged with the "public

safely."
Now, should a judge assume to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of a political prisoner, "when in case of rebellion or inva-tion," the answer is, that the President has sussion, the answer is, that the President has aus-pended the "rulvilsor" of the prisoner, "the public safety requiring it" Hence, it is no more necessary formuly to suspend the writ of habeas corpus by a declaration of martial law before corpus by a declaration of martial law before arresting a traitor, than it is to suspend the writer arresting a traitor, than it is to suspend the writ of replectin before seizing arms or munitions of war! Here he strips the question of its indiacy, and throws an achromatic light on the subject. He proves that all the powers of the President would be nugatory in suppressing rebellion or invasion by the capture of insurgents or the seizure of munitions of war, if a judge might discharge the prisoner by the writ of habeas corpus or the munitions of war by a writ of replevin. In short, that it would leave the enemy in entire power to war upon the Government to the total subversion of our civil liberty.

liberty.

This is the only Government upon earth where the rights of the people are secured, and the Attorney General shows its extreme ha-manity, as well as his own benignity of character on the question of arresting political

The President, so far from violating, is here

The President, so that room volunting, the rights of Americans in arresting criminals who are engaged in secret or covert war upon this Government.

Instead of handing them over to the courts for trial, condemnation, and execution, as he has the clear right to do, and as every other Government, and are the nonestimably are a none earth unquestionably but ours upon earth unquestionably ernment but ours upon earth unquestionably would, he only holds them as captives to pre-vent them from dostroying the blood bought rights, which every citizen who remembers he is a man, and was born of a woman, should fly to resone and defend!

ANNA ELLA CARROLL. Maryland, Sept., 1861.

The Louisville Journal says the secession organs of Kentucky have refused to mention or in any way recognize the fact that the Pres-ident of the United States has rectified the proclamation of General Fremont, so as to make it comformable to the act of Congress in relation to the confiscation of the property of

WANTED.—An active energetic person baving capial inflictent to turnish about to the turnish about to the turnish about to the turnish about to turnish about to profitable agency by applying at PHILLIARMONIC HALL, sep 26—11 Penn avenue, near Eleventh st.

GOVERNMENT ADVT'S.

PENSION OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CUNCERN.

Application having been made under the not of 25d

June, 1860, for the reissue of the land Warran's de
scribed herein, which are alleged to bave been lost
or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date
following the description of each warrant, a new
certificate of fike tenor will be issued, if no valid ob. permoate of fike tenor will be fested, if no valid objection should then appear.

No. 71,686, for 160 acres, issued under the sot of March, 1855, in the name of Amos Arthur, and granted on the 17th day of August, 1857.—October 19, 1861.

No. 69,529, for 60 acres, under sot of 1847, and

granted on the 17th day of August, 1857.—October 13, 1861.

No. 69.520, for 60 acres, under act of 1847, and bearing date May 6th, 1850, in favor of Michael Ropp, father of Samuel Ropp, deceased, third Indiana volunteers, Mexican War.—October 13, 1861.

No. 64.525, for 190 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of James Long, and granted on the 31st day of March, 1856.—October 19, 1861.

Ro. 24.657, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Thomas Tamer, and granted on the 3d day of May, 1856.—October 19, 1861.

No. 2,163, for 190 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Benjamis Resiey, and granted on the 27th day of June 1855.

No. 632, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Reuben Woodruff, and granted on the 27th day of June 1855.

No. 856, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Samuel II. Waterhouse, and granted on the 23d day of May, 1858.

No. 25.33, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Samuel II. Waterhouse, and granted on the 23d day of May, 1858.

No. 25.33, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856 in the name of Shelly Downs, and granted on the 24d day of August, 1856. November 16, 1861.

March, 1855 in the name of Shelly Downs, and granted on the 2d day of August, 1855—November 16, 1861

No 95,100, for 100 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Polly, widow of David Bradbury, and granted on the 14th day of September, 1860—16th November, 1861.

No. 98,814, for 100 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Guy S. Alexander, minor child of John C. Alexander, decased, and granted July 2d, 1860—November 16, 1861.

No. 43,742, for 1860 acres, issued under the act of Mrcch, 1855, in the name of Christian Dougherty, and granted on the 27th day of September, 1856—November 16, 1861.

No. 41,939, for 180 acres, issued under the act of Mrch, 1855, in the name of James Pray, and granted on the 21st day of March, 1861—November 23, 1861.

ed on the Inst day of maron, lear-Northead 1861.
No. 25,930, for 190 acros, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the names of William M., Julius C. A., and John D. S. Minor, children of Irwin Bagget deceased, and granted on the 24th day of May, 1856—November 93, 1861.
No. 44, 818, for 80 acres, issued under the act March, 1886, in the name of Getty, widow of Thoma. El wood, and granted January 16, 1887—November 98, 1881.

March, 1886, in the name of Getty, widow of Thoma. Etwood, and granted January 19, 1857—November 29, 1861.

No. 75, 280, for 180 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the same of Alexander McCullough, and granted on the 8th day of January, 1888—November 23, 1861.

No 57, 803, for 160 Acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Hannah, widow of of James Wilson, and granted on the 20th day of February, 1857—December 30, 1861.

No. 8, 508, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Alexander McQuain, and granted on the 12th day of October, 1865—No. 9, 780, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 12th day of October, 1865—No. 9, 780, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 14th day of July, 1856—The December, 1861.

He frees himself with extraordinary ease from the mere technicalities of his profession, and rises at once to the true dignity and comprehensiveness of the statesman.

He demonstrates that the President, as the positical head of the Government, is charged with the scienn duty of making war sgainst the rebellion and of arresting and holding as prisoners those who in the exercise of his discretion he believes to be the friends and accomplices of the treason.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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suffering with any disease of these organs are affected in budily health and mental powers, and experience many slarming symptoms, among which will be tound; funl-posting to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lascitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Palna in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelds, frequently black spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, want of Attention, great Mobility, Resiless mess. These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medie me invariably removes, soon 1010w—Loss of Power, Finnity and Epideric Pitz.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direction of the finance Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consum, tion, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

ILELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
is a certain, safe, and speedy cure, from whateve
gaues they may have originated, and no matter of
flow Long standing. How Long Standing,
How Long Standing, Low Long Standing,
How Long Standing, How long Standing,
It is taken without Hindrance from Business, and
little, if any, change of diet.

Is pleasant in its faste and odor,
And immediate in its action

If you are suffering with any of the above distress
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PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE,

PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE,

PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE.

PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE.

As a medicine which must benefit every body, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid.

NO FOULL IN TO BE FOUND.

nvalid.

NO EQUAL IN TO BE FOUND,
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NO EQUAL IN TO BE FOUND.

Price at per bottle, or 6 for \$5, delivered to any address. Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,
Depot, 104 South Teath street,
Below Chestnut, Philadelphia
Describe symptoms in all communications.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, Who endoavor to dispose "or these own" and "origin" Autoliss on the Reputation obtained by Helmhold's Genuine Priparations.

Extract Buchu.

.. Sarsaparilla,

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WHITE,
S. B. WHITE,
S. B. ENIWISTE,
S. B. ENIWISTE,
And by all Draggista ever, where.
Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cut cut the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

DR. A. ZAPPONE, Instructor and Lec-

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, St. plember 28, 1861.

BEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for farnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the corps, Philadelphia, Feunaylvania, free of expense to the United States, in unch quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.

to time be ordered, vir.

14,000 yards of \$ky Blue Kersey, all wool, free frum hair, \$4 inches wide, to weigh \$2 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, \$4 inches wide, to weigh \$2 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform costs, (indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform costs, (indigo wool-dyed.)

54 inches wide, to weigh \$2 ounces per yard.

154 yards of Soariet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed.)

54 inches wide, to weigh \$6 ounces per yard.

sacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) of inche-wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

If 000 y-rds of 3 4 Derk Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, jindigo wool-dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 15 000 Gray Blankets, all woo', to weigh four pounds cach, with letters "U.S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be? feet long and 5 set wide, and free from grease.

6.000 pair' of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 5.
6,001 yards White Licen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces rer yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
10 000 yards Unatton Flamed for Drawers, 27 loches

CLASS No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons, 1500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.

3,000 Faigue Caps, (with covers) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.

2,000 Stocks.

2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Kagle.)

400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Engle.)

100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Engle.)

1.500 Pairs Yellow Metal Cr. scents and Scale

1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Cr scents and Scale Straps.
240 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Cor-porals.
2,900 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes
2,500 yards of Yellow Blading.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for musiciants.
50 Prums. (tesor.) complete. 50 Swords for musicams.
50 Ivrums, (tesor), complete.
50 Drum Slings
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum H. ads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Setts of Drum Snares.
100 Botwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6. 10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern) CLASS No. 7.

1,000 Cartridge Boxes.
1,300 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,300 Percussion Cap Pouches
1,000 Bayonet Belts.
1,000 Bayonet Belts.
1,000 Waist Plates.
1,000 Waist Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

CLAM No. 8 1,200 Knapsucks.

CLASS No. 9. For making and trimming the following acticles

viz:
Watch coats; sergeants', cornorals', musicians', and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woollen and linen pants; flannel and linen snirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the scaled standard patterns in the office of the Quartermester Murine Corps, Marine Barracks, W-shington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1 220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

xammed.

And whenever the articles named above, or any ortion of them, shall be considered as not fully conorming to samples, they will be rejected, and the conil be bound to furnish others of the re tractor will be bound to turnish others of the re-quired kind at once, or the Quartermaster will sup-ply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor. Payment will be made upon the accepted deliv-ery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account, rendered under first order, until payment of account rendered under first order, un second order is filled, and ten per cent. from neou rendered under second order uptil third order filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

be accepted.

A B, constantor.

E F, Wiineas.

1 to feely certify that the above named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Atterney, or Collector. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office for examination.

The builder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the last rests of the service require it.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Coros for 122," and addressed to Major w M. B. S.L.C.K. osep 25. Quar ermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

LOSTI FIYE DOLLARS REWARD. Lost, YESTERDAY EVENING, a Colt's Seven-Inch Navy Revolver, silver mounted, marked "Mor-timer Thompson, 1961."
The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the same to MORTIMER THOM PSON, 221 Facet, or to Mr. Chadwick, at Williards' Hotel.

THE UNION WILL STAND.
NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT
Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and
continue to pursue my occupation of
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

GILDING in all its branches Old GLAZING promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. It also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls. All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends as reliow-cilizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner. You will please mind your stope, and stop at M. T. PARKER'S Painting Establishment, No. 53 Louisiana avenue (north side), between Sixth and Seventh streets P.S.—Signs put up the of charge, as usual, nov 26 FPAINTING!

RAILROADS, ETC.

NEW BOATS-NEW CARS. FOR BOSTON,

NEW LONDON, NORWICH, and WORCESTER, BAILY, (Sundays Excepted.) At 5 O'clock, P. M.,

PIER 39 N. R., FOOT OF VESTRY STREET. The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOS-TON, Wm. Wilcox commander, from New York— Tuesdays, Toursdays, and Saturdays; and from Allyn's Point—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fri-

da s.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF 5.5W
YORK, Thomes G. Jewett, commander, from New
York—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; thom Allyn's Point — Tuesdays, Thurstays, and Satur-days.

Allyn's Point — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Those two new stearers have been built expressly for this route, with all modern improvements, including Water Tight Compartment and a c the cultivation of the conference of t

F. M.
Freight taken at the Lowest Ra'es, and delivered in Boston early the rext day.
State Robins is abundance can be had on board steamers, or at the Boston or New York offices, in advance.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent
Pier 39, N. R.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE. THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK. TWO TRAINS DAILY TO PHILADELPHIA. WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 10, 1861, the Pas-senger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Read-ing Rallroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, is follows, viz:

EASTWARD. Express Line leaves Harrisburg at 9.30 A. M., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railrond Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 4 P. M. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

Juli Train leaves therrisburg at 8 A. M., arriving at New York at 4 P. M., and Philadelphila at 1.20 P. M.

. M. Fast Line leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 P. M., on ar-ival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving n New York at 9.45 P. M., and Philadelphia at 6.40 M. WESTWARD.
Fast Line leaves New York at 6 A. M., and Phildelphia at 8 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. Mail Train leaves New York at 12 00 noon, and 'hiladelphia at 3.15 L'. M., arriving at Harrisburg

atta P. M. Express Line leaves New York at S P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at \$30 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A steeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, and Cumberland Valtey Kalroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

on, &c.

thuggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, \$5.00; between Harrisburg and Fhiladelphia, \$5.56 in No. 1 cars, and \$2.70 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to J. J. ULYDE, aug 22 General Agent, Harrisburg.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OPPICK,
Calcert Nation, Baltimore, May 18, 1861.
On -nd after Sanday, May 19th, 1861, Trains on NORTHERN ENTHAL KAILWAY arrive and depart as follows, until further notice:
MAIL at 8, 15 A.A. M.
EXPRESS at 4,35 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION at 8,15 P. M.

M
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at Relay House with tains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad; at York with York and Wrighnsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct; at Northun berland for L. and B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoning Valley, and at Sunbury with the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York New delphis and Eric Raifrond for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 4 35 P. M. train makes all the above connec-tions except Hanover Isniroad, Wrightsville Rail-reac and the Lebanon Valley Raifrond.

The 8 15 P. M. frain masses connections with Penn-sylvania Raifrond for all parts of the West, and di-rect connections for New York.

The 6 A. M., 2 35 P. M., and 5 45 P. M., trains from Washington City connect with this road.

Mail at 5.10 P M; Express at 7.46 A. M; Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.45 P. M.
For tickets and information inquire at the Ticket Office, Calvert Station, Baltimore aug 19—tf

J. C. CLARKE, Sup t.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Pussenger Trains leave sia Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from toot of Chambers street.

At I. M. & EXPRESS, for Dunkirk, and Buffaio, and principal intermediate kitations. and principal intermediate Stations.
At S. M., MAIL, for Dunkirk, and intermediate
Stations. This Train remains over night at Elmira,
and proceeds the next morning
At v A M., MILK, usiny, for Ottaville, and intermediate Stations.

At 11 A. M., ACCOMMODATION, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations.

At 1 P. M. WAY, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. At i P. M. WAY, for Middletown, Newburg, and intermediate Stations.
At 5 P. M. NiGHT EXPRESS, daily, for Denkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgea, and principal Stations. The Irain of Saturday slope at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira
At a P. M., ACCOMMODATION, for Hornesville, and principal Stations
CHAS MINOT Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARGII, Receiver aug 16

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, Sept. 16, 1861?
On the petition of John & Wissidow, of Troy, N.
Y-praying for the extession of a patent granted to
him on the 18th of December, 1847, for an improveinent in Rolling and Compressing Puddle Halls, for
seven years from the expiration of said patent, which
takes piece on the 18th day of December, 1861,
It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the
Parent Office on Monday, the 2d day of December, next,
at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notined
to appear and show cause, if any they have, why
said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opporing the extension are required to file
in the Patent Office their objections, specially set
torth in writing, at least twenty day a before the day
of hearing, and testimony filed by either party to be
used at the easid hearing hose be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office,
which will be turnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the
18th of November, 1861; depositions and other papers
relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office
on or before the marning of that day; the arguments, if any, within the days theresiter.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the
Missay Bearing Journal Albany, N. Y., once a week
tor three successive weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of
hearing.

Commissioner of Patents.

Commissioner of Patenta P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

A GENTS WANTED TO SELL COR-From Size to 8 of 1 HE SEAT OF WAR. From Size to 8.60 per mouth can be inade Apply at 813 Eighth street, above Patent effice, or address, through Post Office, Box 8.5.

RAILROADS, ETC. FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND

By the splendid and superior steamers METEOPOLIS, EMPIRE.

By the splendid and superior steamers METEOPOLIS, EMPIRE.

STATE, BAY STATE, and STATE OF MAINE, of great strength and speed, but particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Fall River and Old Colony. Leave Pier No. 5, North river, near the Battery. The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, Mondaya, Wednesdaya, and Fridaya, at 6 o'clock, P. M., touching at Newport each way.

The steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, on Tuesdaya, Thursdaya, and Saturdaya, at 6 o'clock, P. M., touching at Newport each way.

These steamers are fitted with commodius steterooms, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this roate a night's rest on hoard, and, on arrival at Fall river, proceed per steamboat train, reaching Boston early the following morning, or may remain on board until starting of the accommendation at 8 A. h. by which they may reach Roston about 8 46 A. M.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the enne to its destination.

A steamer runs, in connection with this line, between Fall river and Providence, Gaily, xeept Sundays.

Frieght to Boston is forwarded through with great

twent Fall river and Providence, Gally, *xcept Sundays.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an Lapres Train, which leaves Fall river every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1½ o'clock, fer Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination at about 11 A. M.

For irreight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 3, North river. For state rooms and berths, apply on board, or if desired to secure them in advance, to

WM. BORDEN, Agent.

nug 17-tf GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE WEST, BUTTON RIVER RALIROAD AND NEW YORK
CENTRAL RALLROAD.

Express Trains leave New York city depots of Indeon River Railroad daily, Sundays excepted, as sliows: From Chambers street 10.7.09 A. M. At 7.25 A. M. At 7.25 A. M. B.25 P. M.

At 7.00 A. M.
11.00 ... 5 P. M.
3.50 P. M.
Montreal and Buffalo
Train with sleeping
cars, 9.15 P. M.
Connecting at Alberta 11.25 " 5.25 P. M. 8.55 P. M. Train with alcepting cars, 9.15 P. M.

Connecting at Albany with the New York Central Railroad for Schenectady, Roch, ster, Utica, Hatavia, Rome, and etations on Rome and Watertown Railroad, Buffalo, Syracuse, Niagara Falis, Suspension Bridge, Auburn, Geneva, Carindaigna.

Trains in connection leave Buffalo and Suspension ric Lake Shore, Buffalo and Lake Huro; and Great Western Railroad, for Hamilton, Torosto, Defroit, Chicago, Toledo, Milwankis, Fond Du Lac, J.a Crose, Madison, Prairie Futchiea, Galena, Dunleith, Debuque, Peoria, Rock Island, Muscaline, IowaCity, Burlington, Quincy, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, Terre haute. Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, and all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Connecting with Traine at Troy, with Troy and Boston, and stens and Saratoga Roads for Saratoga, Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, St. Albans, Rouse Point, Platsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, &c.

At. Freight Arrangements by this route as above, without change of Cars, from the Depots in Chambers and Canal streets, are at all times as favorable as made by other Railroad Companies. The facilities of this great New York Route, to the Wen, commend it to the confidence of merchants and shippers

Road.

For particulars as to local train sand freight arrangements, inquire at the depot, 63 Warren street.

A. F. SMITH.

Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after May 16th, 18-31, the trains will ran as follows, viz Leave Camden Station, Baltimore. Mail, (except Sunday,) at 5-30 A. M.; Express daily at 3-15 P. M. Both Trains go directly through FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.

Between Baltimore and Fieldmont take the A. M. Train: between Fieldmont and Wheeling take Ao commodation Train, Lavin, Predmont at 5-40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 5-30 A. M. Train from Baltimore.

The FIR PERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4-30 P. M. and Frederick at 6-30 A. M.

The Lell-COTTS MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6-30 and 9-16 A. M., and 1-40 and 5-40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7-40 and 11-60 A. M., and 8-43 and 7-50 P. M. and 7.50 P 3.

For further information, tickets of every kind, see apply to J. T. ENGLAND, agent at Camden Station, or at the Ticket office.

W. P. SMITH,

Master of Transportation
aug 19 L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

NOTICE. "Adams Express Company." This Company offers to the public." Unequalled Advantages. for the "Safe and Quick Dispatch" of leavy Feeights, Packages, Valonbass, Money, &c., to sit parts of the United States.

Expr. see to and from the North and West depart room and arrive in Washington twice drily. All Expresses are in charge of experienced and reliable Mesonaters. Mes engers.

All Packages for "The Soldiers" carried at "One Halt" our usual rates.

All goods for the so called "Confederates States," and all articles "Contraband of War," will be as FUSED. Our Expresses leave New York at 1,5 and 6 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 6 50 P. M. Expresses leave Polladelphia at 8 DA. M. and 110 M., arriving to Washington 6 30 P. M. and a A. M. Expresses towe Pullimore at 4 to A. M. and 3 45 P. M. arriving to Washington 6 40 P. M. and 3 45 P. M. arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Exp esses for all points North and West leave
Washington only at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Special Contracts for large quantities of Freight
can be made on application at the office.
All goods called for and delivered free of extra
charg.

E. W. PARSONS,

Superintendent Adams Express Co. Washington August 23, '61 aug23-1m

NATIONAL MEDICAL OFFICE, ESTABLISHED IN 1849. Every discription of Curatic Discover speedily removed. New Remedies! Lew Charges! Rapid Cures!

DRS BROTHERS & GRAY are the only physicians in this city who can permanently cure all accred diseases without mercury. Our remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others, and the many facilities afforded us by hospital and private practice, in this and foreign countries, warrant us in assuring those who are suffering from private diseases that our treatment is attended with measurily face who are referring from private diseases that our treatment is attended with measurily face and the standard of the countries, warrant us in assuring those who are suffering from private diseases that our treatment is attended with measurily facoustic results. All diseases of the thosizal Organs, whether of recent or long standing, such as those the countries of the standard features. Blotches on the Head and Fance and Extramities, progressing on with fit latial rapidity, till at fast the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this avoid of homes becomes a horid object of commisseration. Principal office from the fast eleven years, in the treatment of all chronic fields, and those grown and the victim on where a have done a large and successful practice for the fast eleven years, in the treatment of all chronic fields, and those grown and the victim of the avoid one a large and successful practice for the fast eleven years, in the treatment of all chronic fields, and those grown and the product hy the old school maneral physicians by the old school maneral physicians by the insisted instants a coll mercury, arsenic, antennon, and a specific product hyster of mercury arsenic, antennon, and a specific product hyster of mercury, arsenic, antennon, and a specific product hyster of mercury arrenic, antennon, and the series of the product of the product hyster of mercury arrenic, and monor of the product hyster of the fast of the product hyster of mercury arrenic, and monor of the product hyster of mercury arrenic, and monor of the product hyster of New Remedies! Low Charges! Rapid Cures!

ABLE OLD SOLDIERS WANTED.

All alle old soldiers, who once served, and who ward like to serve again, under prompt attention of exercise and capacity as such, will please out their to be transfer at his office. Only about 100 required to fill the regiment of Branco.

The order of Cant CHARLES RECORD

Capt CHARLES BECHER, Formerly of the First N Y Voluntess